THE DIFFICULT FEATURES OF A BEAUTIFUL SUM-MER CHARITY DISCUSSED FROM MANY POINTS OF VIEW-SHALL THE BENE-FICIARIES BE INVITED, BOARDED

OR COLONIZED! With the mercury below the freezing point and failing steadily as the days shorten, one would hardly expect "Freah-Air work" to be a subject timely enough to call together a large number of city pastors, physicians, nurses, missionaries and Bible-readers. Yet such a gathering was held one afternoon last week, ret such a gathering was held one afternoon last week, called at the request of many persons interested in this delightful charity. The committee signing the call for the conference were Robert W. De Foreşt, Dr. Stuyvesant F. Morris, Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, Mrs. J. R. Couper and Charles ,D. Kellegg, of the Charity Organization Society, at whose rooms the conference was held. Papers had been expected upon a number of important features of the Frosh-Air work, but it was decomed best to hear from Fresh-Air work, but it was deemed best to hear from many workers rather than few, and the discussion was that informal. So great was the interest manifested in this practical method of distributing charity the worthy poor of the city, that a second meeting will be held on December 4, at 3 p. m., at No. 21

As the recent report of The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund hows, the work in the season just closed was the successful of that done in any of the twelve year since the work was begun of sending tenementcause children to country homes for a fortnight in the number. Nearly 11,000 children enjoyed this treat, the full benefit of which in not fully appreciated by the child itself, much less by those who give their time and money to pour a little sunshine into darkened nes. But the mothers of the children, and the misdonaries and pastors who climb the tenement-house stairs, wister and summer alike, daily hear and see

what the real benefits are of even the short vacation. des The Tribune's work in behalf of those whom poverty holds in its relentless grasp, there are several independent branches, all off-shoots of the fund conducted by The Tribune for many years. A few churches provide for the children of their own Sundayschools, some look after the children attending the schools, a few act independently of The Tribune, others obtain board for their children and have their travelling expenses paid from The Tribune fund. Dr. Morris presided at the conference.

Huntington, of the Mission of the Holy Cross, at A enue C and Fourth st., spoke in favor of "colonization," showing how much better it was to have the city children apart from country children. It was better for both classes, he urged, to have city children and country children kept separate. From an economical point of view, also, he favored having the children

The Rev. Willard Parsons, the father of the freshair work in this country, told of his experience with invited guests," "boarders" and "colonizers." He tries always to have the children go as guests, one or two in a farmer's family where they are cared for by Christian people, forming friendships that are often lasting; forming habits of cleanliness and thrift that often transform their dingy homes when they return to the city. When the supply of homes is less than the amount of money ready to send the children out, then he sends some of them as boarders, but not in large companies. Mrs. Crowell, of Brattleboro, Vt., invites fifty working girls, and later fifty children to her home, providing for them at College, a beautiful park overlooking the village and the Connecticut Valley. The Tribune fund provides them with tickets, and Mrs. Crowell sends directly to a missionary to select

Mr. Parsons did not believe that either class of children was hurt by having the city guests and the country hosts mingle. Of the 60,000 beneficiaries of the fund in the twelve years of its existence, thousands have returned, some to stay a year, the greater number to remain permanently in the "land flowing with milk and berries." Perhaps the greatest embarrassment in the work comes from the hosts loading down the city children with gifts, which intended kindness generally demoralizes the home of the recipient and many homes in the neighborhood.

T. Avery, of the Mariner's Temple, favored the invited guest plan. Mr. Bishop, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, told how he superintended the sending out of 250 children last summer to Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland Jounty, N. Y., paying their board; the expense for each child Mrs. Whitney, of Heber Newton's church, favored colonization, and her explanation of the manner in which that church provided for its poor children on Long Island in the summer was re-peatedly applauded. Last season 685 children were provided for at a cost of \$3,000. There are seven ottages, where the little ones are under the best of ome influences; nearly very building connected with the colony was built by a member of the church in memory of a child. The large central hall has a fine playroom overlooking Roslyn Bay.

Cleanliness," This most important subject was discussed in a practical manner by many of those present, the general verdict being that next year even greater care than in the past would be taken to see that no child went to the country who was not free from objections of every form.

Partial Payments by Parents, Including Carfares," was next discussed, and a variety of opinions given. Some thought the children should save their pennies during the winter, others urged that the parents should be compelled to pay wholly or in part, while still others told of the sacrifices made by many parents in allowing their children to go away

many parents in allowing their children to go away from home; the wages which they would earn if at home had to be paid by the societies whose missionaries thought the health of the children necessitated a change of air and surroundings.

Mr. Kellogg gave some interesting and valuable statistics in regard to the holiday week in London. These convinced him that partial payments gave the parents a feeling of self-repect so necessary in charitable work. In referring to a children's holiday fund, which might be started in homes where such incentives are unknown, Mr. Kellogg said: "Could not such a fund be used as a lever to raise the parents to more industrious habits? Even the ruffian or the drunkard has generally one soft place in his heart for the sick child of his family. If it were known that this alling child could have a fortnight's fresh air, a sight of the green felds for which she longs, a change that would make her rosy and strong, on condition that the parents find her tidy clothing, would not this be a great inducement to many to mend their ways? Would not many a father forego a few of his pints and save money to huy the boots and garments needed—many an idle, wasteful mother try, just for once, to economize her pence and spend less time in idle gossip that she might make tidy clothing for her child?

"No doubt a man is bound to provide for his chill-

gossip that she might make flay ciolling for her child?

"No doubt a man is bound to provide for his children to the best of his ability, and no form of charity can be good that in any way tempts the idle and self-indulgent to neglect this duty. But how can a poor man living in a crowded street in the midst of our great city give his child the country air she pines for? It is unterly out of his power, unless he is aided; therefore, because it is so entirely beyond his power and because it is often of infinite benefit to the whole future of the child, this is a form of charity to which we need not denue, provided it is always insisted upon that the parents find tidy clothing and pay what they can toward the cost."

THE MAYOR'S MANNER WAS CHILLING.

Colonel Seward, of the 9th Regiment, called at the Mayor's office yesterday and made a series of inquiries of Mayor Hewitt about the building of the new armory in Park ave., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts., for the use of the 71st Regiment. Mr. Hewitt's manner was decidedly chilly during the interview. He informed Colonel Seward that, with the exception of the 7th Regiment Armory, at Park-ave, and Sixiy-seventh-st, which had been erected under a special act of the Legislature with funds raised by members of the regiment, no armory had ever been built for the use of any particular regiment, although under an opinion from Corporation nsel Beekman it was necessary to specify some one regiment for temporary occupancy when a new armory was decided upon. No reference was made by the Mayor or the Colonel to the statement made by eneral Fitzgerald, at Friday's Armory Board meet ing, regarding the report of the Inspector-General, advising the disbanding of the 9th Regiment and the ordering of the Colonel before a board for examination as to his fitness to continue in his present position. Colonel Seward appeared to regard the designation of the Park-ave, property by the Armory Board as the site for the 71st Regiment Armory as an infringement upon the vested rights of the 9th Regiment, but he was evidently mollified by the Mayor's declaration that no regiment except the 7th could be regarded as the absolute possessor of

A BAD SHOWING AMONG THE TENEMENTS. Chief Sanitary Inspector Bullard yesterday an-nounced that the sanitary police had completed the second semi-annual inspection of tenement houses in the city, with this result:

The city, with this result

Fenement houses inspected . 32,390

Families . 238,774

Docupants over five years of age . 937,203

Docupants under five years of ago . 14,519

Total occupants . 1,079,728

Complaints against houses . 11,612

Nuisances abated in the houses . 3,909

James E. Bedell, the forger, was taken up to Sing Sing by Sheriff Grant's deputies immediately after his

ments published to the effect that he would be transferred yesterday morning were incorrect. He was not even taken back to the Tombs Friday, but had begun his long term within three hours after he received his

GENERAL NEWTON RESIGNS. HIS REASONS NOT YET MADE PUBLIC,

MAYOR HEWITT APPARENTLY SURPRISED AT

THIS ACTION-WHO WILL FILL THE VACANCY! General John Newton resigned his position of Comdissioner of the Department of Public Works yesterday at noon. Although his resignation was not unexpected, it made a stir among downtown politicians it became known that he had actually placed it in the Mayor's hands. Mayor Hewitt would not give

any information on the subject further than to admit that General Newton had resigned, and he refused to furnish a copy of the General's letter for publication. That Mr. Hewitt did not expect to receive it so soon is believed from the fact that as soon as he had read it he put on his hat and evercoat and lost no time in having an interview with the General at the Public Works Department. On his return he said:

"It will take me a little time to consider this matter and find a successor to General Newton. When I have made up my mind respecting the entire matter I shall give out his letter of resignation, with my reply, and the announcement of the name of his successor. As the General's reason for resigning, I can only that I am not the repository of his secrets. He does not specify his reasons in his letter of to-day, as he did in the one he sent me several months ago, which

he withdrew at my request." To a Tribune reporter General Newton said that it was well known that he had had this step in contemplation for some time. "When I became president of the Panama Railroad Company," he continued, "there was an understanding that I should this fall or winter give up my place in the Public Works Department and devote my efforts to advancing that company's interests. My present action is in accordance with that understanding."

There was a rumor yesterday that Alian Campbell There was a rumor yesterday that Alian Campbell might now be appointed Commissioner of Public Works instead of Dock Commissioner. It was said that of the two places Mr. Campbell would certainly prefer the former, being already familiar with its duttes through his occupancy of the position several years ago. Other possible appointments mentioned were D. Lowber Smith, the deputy Commissioner, and Vice-President Dowling, of the Board of Aldermen.

ENGLISH PEOPLE SAIL AWAY.

PASSENGERS ON LA BOURGOGNE.

MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD SACK-VILLE ON THEIR WAY HOME.

After all the doubt, uncertainty, careful reservation of all information and more or less successful attempts to dodge the reporters, the mystery surrounding the departures of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Lord Sackville for Europe was solved yesterday when La Bourgogne steamed out of her do the two parties on board. As stated yesterday, the Chamberlain and Sackville parties arrived in New-York from Washington on Friday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Endicott and J. Endicott rested at the Brevoort House for the greater part of the evening, and at 11 o'clock went to La Bourgogne's pier and slept on board. Lord Sackville and his two daughters had gone direct to the vessel from Jersey City and were already asleep in their berths when the Chamberlain party arrived.

Mrs. Chamberlain took leave on Friday night of her mother and brother, who returned to Washington yesterday. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a Tribune reporter boarded La Bourgogne and succeeded in seeing Lord Sackville for a few moments. The ex-British Minister was in a reserved mood, and in reply to the reporter's questions, said: "There is really n ing that I have to tell you beyond what is already well known. My plans for the future are undecided. certain is that I am going home. I must ask to be spared any further discussion upon public matters."

Lord Sackville was in his stateroom when seen by the reporter. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain remained in their rooms on the starboard side until the moment of departure. At the request of the Tribune man a steward knocked at the door of Mr. Chamberlain's room and handed in a card, but Mr. Chamberlain begged to be excused. Only one person, Mr. O'Brien, was admitted to the room, and he rea Mr. O'Brien, was admitted to the room, and he remained only a few moments. "He's afraid of the reporters," said Mr. O'Brien, as he came into the corridor. At this moment the shore bell hegan to ring and the reporter had to go. As La Bourgogne began to move the figure of Mr. Chamberiain was visible for a moment amongst the crowd of passengers on the lower dock as he lifted his hat in farewell.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

WRETCHED NEGLECT OF THE MAIL SERVICE. Tothe Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The annual report of the Superintendent of Sir: The annual report of the Superintendent of Foreign Malls, a Southern Bourbon of the most protwo men, at feast, teil of what they experienced when white House and introduced him to Mr. Cleveland. nounced type, who has opposed everything that would enefit American shipping, in his report says: "The worst mail service we have is on the American lines

The United States Covernment is paying some foreign lines to Europe \$1 30 a mile, and offers American steamship lines to South America about nine cents a mile. They let European steamers come into our ports free of tonnage dues, and collect thirty cents a ton per year from American steamers carryng the mail to South America. If the South American mail service is poor, it is because of the niggardly course of the Administration in paying for the ser-rice. It is because Mr. Vilas and his successor have vice. It is because Mr. Vilas and his successor have a tenth part of the sum paid to foreign steam lines. It is because they wanted American steamers to convey the mails on nearly the same basis as "finanmate freight." It is because that in the Post Office Department there has been a total lack of sound business principles, judgment or even wish to encourage our commercial marine, ever since the advent of Cleveland's Administration.

AN AMERICAN SHIP CAPTAIN, New-York, Nov. 19, 1888.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1888.

THE LINK PROBLEM EASILY SOLVED. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "The Atlanta Constitution" is mistaken in its criticism of the link problem, as quoted in to days' issue of The Tribune. Figures do tell the truth all the time. In the cable-link problem, let 100 denote the strength of the link without the "stud." Add the "stud" and its strength is increased one quarter; i. e., 100-1-25-125.

The strength of the link with "stud" is represented therefore by 125. Take out the "stud" and the strength is decreased one-fifth 125-25=100. What's the matter with it? It's all right. Yours, etc., New-York, Nov. 23, 1888.

P. T. BARNUM STILL IN THE SHOW BUSINESS. To the Edior of The Tribune.

Sir: The telegram sent from here to a New-York caper, stating that I am going to sell my interest in the greatest show on earth, is entirely false. The contract with my only and equal partner, James A. Bailey, is for fifty years, dead or alive, and we intend that our posterity shall continue it for centuries. PHENEAS T. BARNUM. Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 24, 1888.

REICH CONTINUES TO HOPE.

HE STILL DECLARES THAT HE DID NOT KILL HIS WIFE, AND BELIEVES THE GOVERNOR WILL COMMUTE HIS SENTENCE.

Adolph Reich did not forget that yesterday was the Jewish Sabbath, and he was unusually particular not to transgress in the least the rules of his faith regarding the observance of the day. He has now ecome accustomed to the presence of the death watch, and is not disturbed by the ceaseless sur veillance of the Sheriff's deputies. He is dressed in coarse clothes, such as are commonly supplied to prisoners in the Tombs, but he keeps himself surprisingly clean and neat.

He has great hope in the result of the appeal that will be made to the Governor to-morrow, and those who have interested themselves in the case believe that his hopes are not unreasonable. He has commended himself to the prison-keepers unvarying good conduct during his incarceration, and previous to the killing of his wife he had no criminal record whatever. He continues to declare, however, that he did not kill his wife at all, but that she must have been killed by her paramour, and some of his well-wishers are fearful that this obstinate declaration will do him harm with the Governor. His face does not indicate a victous character. He cannot speak English, but has a good knowledge of Hebrew. William F. Howe will probably leave for Albany to-night, to make an argument for mercy before the Governor. He will be accompanied by Coroner Levy and Julius "chwartz, Editor of "Hungaria."

THE FUNERAL OF MARY A. CONWAY. The funeral of Mary A. Conway, the oldest daughter of John M. Conway, the well-known dry-goods

merchant, who died suddenly on Wednesday evening at the home of her father, No. 36 West Fiftieth-st. after attending the marriage of Peter Mahoney at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Fifty-ninth-st. and Ninth-ave., took place yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral in the presence of a large number of

priests and lay people, friends of the dead girl. The solemn mass of requiem was offered up by the Rev. J. W. Kelly, assisted by the Rev. T. J. McCluskey as deacon, and the Rev. M. J. Mulhern as sub-deacon, The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

WHEN KENTUCKIAN MEETS KENTUCKIAN—

WITH THE STATE MILITIA.

CORRUPTION IN BOSTON.

DEMOCRATS RAISING ELECTION FUNDS. MYSTERIOUS NOTES TO CITY CONTRACTORS WHO ARE EXPECTED TO PUT UP THE MONEY FOR MAYOR O'BRIEN'S CANVASS-ONE INVI-

TATION REFUSED WITH EMPHASIS. Boston, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special).-The municipal ontest in Boston is increasing in interest, as the day of election draws nearer, and the prospect for Republican victory is bright. Although Boston is Democratic city under ordinary circumstances, it is probable that this will be Mayor O'Brien's last term in office. Many voters have become dissatisfied with the rule of the ring at the City Hall, which has become more corrupt from year to year. Mayor O'Brien has been in office for five years. He is probably more familiar with the affairs of the city than any other citizen, for he served several years in the Board of Aldermen before he became Mayor. He has grown rich in office, and there is a widespread belief even in his own party that he has held the office as long as he ought to for the good of the city. He is surrounded by corrupt and unscrupulous men who have also fattened at the city's expense. Bargaining, bribery and all that follow in their train menace the good of the city. Last year Mayor O'Brien's majority was down from more than 4,000 in 1886 to a little more than 1,400 and it is not improbable that the balance will be found on the other side of the ledger on the morning of December 12. Thomas N. Hart, the nominee of the Republicans, has had experience in the city government. He is the president of the Mt. Vernon National Bank. and enjoys the respect and confidence of the Republican people of Boston. No taint of suspicion attaches to his name, and, if elected, he will bring dignity and respectability to the office. As a matter of fact, the leading O'Brien supporters realize that a serious combination confronts them, and that part of the com-bination is in their own ranks. Not only are the Republicans alert, but the nomination of Mr. O'Brien has failed to arouse the Democratic interest which was looked for. Many young men, usually active and pushing, are slower than usual in coming to the front and stand by with indifference to see what the outcome will be. One cause of this is that the nomination was unanimous only in name, many city committeemen actually favoring another nominee. Another is that the average Democrat does not believe in six annual nominations for the Mayoralty for one man, especially when annual pluralities are on a downward slope. The first two elections in which the present Mayor ran showed pluralities which were safe, but one of them was on the wrong side. In the third year the floodtide was reached, and the O'Brien plurality was 8,698. In 1886 the plurality was 4,740, with 3,555 votes cast for Mr. McNelll, and in 1887 it was only This downward run is not pleasant for these men to examine, and the Democrats are plenty who had wished for a new name on the ticket. But, aside from this, there are other reasons for the present indifference. One of them is a growing dislike to the caucus dictation, which makes Independents so fast and which has lost elections, and the family fights in strong districts, which seem to be aroused with so much ease. Still others exist, and in all the outlook is not pleasant. Most of the dissatisfied will vote the ticket, but the push, the energy, the life of former campaigns are absent from many strong partisans, and apathy prevails which places is a Democratic menace to-day. The Democratic managers appreciate the situation and are making desperate efforts to raise a gigantic corruption fund larger than was ever before raised in Boston. They are assessing city officials and contractors right and

left, and hope to receive at least \$75,000 for this campaign alone. 'The work," says "The Journal," "is not done at the headquarters in Washington-st., of course, for there 'the boys ' gather to talk politics from the ward and district point of view. But at the Parker House there is a little room, formerly the Andrew headquarters, which is being used for campaign purposes and in which the finance committee is supposed to meet. It is usual for this committee to have an independent headquarters at a hotel and so this does not occasion party remarks. From this room city. One of them was as follows:

City. One of them was as follows:

Boston, Mass., Nov. 20, 1888.

Dear Sir: Will you kindly call at Room 13, Parker
House, to-day, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 8:30
p. m., on a matter of importance? JOHN H. DEE.

Mr. Dee is a member of the Finance Committee, and also of the committee appointed to confer in regard to School Board nominations. At Room 13 it is said that the headquarters are for the work of the latter committee, but this is not supported by the stories which there. One of those men is a contractor. He called at Room 13 as requested. This contractor, who has much city work now on his hands, was informed that the great sum referred to must be raised, so the story goes, and that he was expected to contribute. He demurred at first, but soon realized his position, and was muleted to the tune of a couple of hundred dollars.

A second instance, however, is one of failure to raise the wind. In this case the recipient of the letter was a contractor who had been furnishing teams to the city. When he called at Room 13, he was informed, so it is said, that a contribution to the campaign fund of about 50 cents for each single and \$1 for each double-team he was furnishing the city, would be the correct thing. Upon hearing this the contractor waxed exceeding wroth, and in language most emphatic told the committee that he would see them in a warmer climate before he would contribute. He further informed them that he had not furnished a team to the city for over six months, and that the reason therefor was his refusal to submit to a previous assessment. In the spring he had had some teams at work on the Stony Rock inprovement, but when he was asked to pay for the privilege, he declined, and further work for his teams was refused. He had been to the Mayor about

the matter, but had received no satisfaction. The contributions which were made in the City Hall for Democratic campaign purposes in the Presidential election only affected a small number of the men who draw salaries from the city. They mainly touched department chiefs. In one case, at least, the response is said to have been a United States bill of \$100, and in others smaller, though often generous sums were given. The way in which they were collected, illustrates the Democratic ingenuity in such matters, and at the same time, shows how hard it is to get test cases, although the thing is known to exist. The contributions were "voluntary," of course, and indeed, some inhabitants of the City Hall say so with emphasis, but they were called for by prominent politicians of the city, and no one was any the wiser. A caller steps into the office and exchanges greetings. A caner steps into the office and exchanges greetings, when he adds: "Mr. —, I don't think you have contributed to our fund yet," and the money passes. No third party is informed. Just such things took place in the Presidential campaign, and the arrangements are that they shall take place again; if, indeed, the delicate work has not begun. Rumor in the City Hall says that the latter is the case, but that only one or two departments have been touched yet, and one story is that the sum to be raised there and in outlying offices reaches as high as \$10,000.

COMING EAST TO ARRANGE A FIGHT. Chicago, Nov. 24.-W. R. Vice, chairman of the Committee on Boxing of the San Francisco Athletic Club, passed through the city last evening on his way to New-York, where he goes to complete if possible arrangements for a meeting between "Jack" Demp sey and "Charley" Mitchell. Mr. Vice is authorized by the club to offer a purse of from \$5,000 to \$7,000, only stipulating that the fight shall take place in the club's rooms and be to a finish. Mr. Vice said to a reporter: "California people feel kindly toward Dempsey and will bet that he is an easy winner. I got a letter from Mitchell about a week before he sailed for America in which he said he was willing to meet Dempsey. Dempsey says he will fight Mitchell for any amount above \$10,000. Since Mitchell landed in New-York I have had a letter from him saying that his affairs were in such unsettled shape that he could not give a definite answer as to when he would meet Dompsey. I will meet 'Jack' the night of Novem-ber 36 in New-York, and together we will see Mitchell I am confident that I can offer them inducements that will cause them to sign the articles of agreement."

THEN WHAT?

THE VERY PRETTY BLACKBURN BUCKER BOW-IS JOE TOO HIGH-TONED TO SLAUGHTER OR BE SLAUGHTERED BY THE JUDGE !- MUCH VERBAL GUSH BUT NO RICH RED GORE UP TO DATE.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24,-Kentucky has soured temporarily. Just at present on sour-mash, delightful possibility of a duel two of her sons leaves a more enticing taste in her mouth that even her own smooth whiskey. She seents gore—or at least hopes to at an early day. When are the sanguinary exercises to open? How soon is Senator Joe Blackburn to go gunning for Judge Rucker, or when may Judge be expected to whip out his knife for the artistic disembowelment of Joseph? During the last few days I have put these questions to scores of Colonels and Majors, but have received no satisfactory reply. They all admrt that the Blackburn-Rucker quarrel is the leading topic of conversation in the politico-sporting circles of the blue-grass country. They assure you that there has been nothing like it as an appeal to the heroic instinct since Mr. Sullivan made his tour of the Southwest. press them to tell you what the upshot is going to be, and they look wise, shake their heads, and say nothing-that is, nothing in particular. Everybody hereabouts that knows "Joe" and "the Judge" reports that both are incapable of showing the white feather. "Bet your life," said a military chieftain (by brevet) to me last evening, as he set down his glass, "that if they meet, there's going to be no Bob Acres funny business. No, sir; somebody's going to get plumped with cold lead." Still another of these sons of Mars put it this way: "Thank you—

on two legs." What, then, in those auspicious circumstances, stands in the way of a duel? Both subscribe to the code; each one, if rumor be correct, has come to have a wild thirst for the other's heart's blood. So, what prevents them from promptly selecting seconds and surgeons and undertakers and rushing to the defence of their "honor"? Well, it's just here. Blackburn's friends set up that he has used such perfectly dreadful and at the same time such strikingly truthful language in regard to the Judge that as a gentleman he is debarred from fighting him. It is related of John Doe that once in the course of a misunderstanding with Richard Roe he casually observed: "Go to, Richard, you are a cock-eyed pelican of perdition." Richard, a high-spirited person, not fancying that style of pet name, promptly sent a challenge to John. But John spurned the cartel, saying: "It obviously is out of the question that a perfect gentleman like me should descend to the level of a cock-eyed pelican of perdition." This is the ground taken by the tucky Senator's contingent. Joe has branded the Judge as "a caricature upon humanity, for whose existence the Lord in fair dealing owes an apology to mankind." Stung to fury by this vitriolic characterization the Judge has written a letter which is inter preted as calling out Blackburn, or at all events as beautifully opening the way for the Senator to call him out. The letter ends with this ugly and ominous paragraph:

"As for myself, while I have not said anything in this letter or in any of my interviews with members of the press which I did not believe was true, nor anything that is or was intended to be personally offensive, yet if at any time or for any cause you should desire a meeting with me, I can assure you that your slightest intimation to that effect will meet with prompt acceptance on my part.

"It rests with you to say what the result of the controversy shall be. Sincerely,
"A. W. RUCKER."

But just here the hitch comes that has thrown Kentucky into a state of such tantalizing uncertainty. Can one of her favorite sons, the representative of his Commonwealth in the United States Senate, consistently with his self-respect and high tone consent to a hostile meeting with "a caricature upon human-All men are created equal. "Per-haps," reasons Joe; "at all events I draw the line at individuals neat type-written letters, with date and signature in-serted by hand, are being sent to all parts of the an apology to mankind." Judge Rucker's friends delicate point raised by Blackburn with howls of derision, quantities of picturesque profanity and related criticisms. They hold that the Judge, while perhaps not as widely known as the Senator, is a leading citizen of Colorado, his peer in all manly qualities, as good a shot-besides being a Kentuckian. But right here and to the better understanding of the Judge's position let us see in short meter what all this fuss that is at present convulsing certain circles in Kentucky and Colorado is about. One day toward Celonel Lamont had arranged for the interview. There were present, in addition to those named, Secretary Endicott and two other persons whose identity is concealed, the presumption being that they were ladies, the daughters of the Senator. Directly after election Judge Rucker in conversation with a reporter stated that during this interview Mr. Cleveland as-seried that he feared the Democracy would be limited in New-York and made decidedly uncomplimentary references to Governor Hill, Mayor Hewitt and Hugh Grant, Tammany's candidate for Mayor, saying for example that Hewitt west into the Mayoraity canvass with the hope of defeating him. No sooner had Blackburn's attention been directed to this statement of Rucker's than he denounced it as an unmiligated falsehood. Nor did he stop there. He broadly in-sinuated that Rucker went to the White House as "the paid spy that the opposition had employed to do their

falsehood. Nor did he stop there. He broadly fusionated that Rucker went to the White House as "the paid spy that the opposition had employed to do their dirty work." Furthermore he remorselessly pilloried the Judge as "a caricature upon humanity." etc., as above related. Nothing daunted by Blackburn's froctions invective the Judge emphatically realized the truth of what he had asserted. Then Mr. Cleveland being appealed to remarked that he never remembered talking with the Judge and daat certainly he had never used the language imputed to him nouching the canvass in New-York. Secretary Endicott, in turn, deposed that no such words as those which the Judge had put into Mr. Cleveland's mouth had ever been uttered in his presence. The testimony of these two important witnesses of course was good for Rhackburn and bad for the Judge. But the Judge Proceeded to recoup by showing that he had advised his Demorratic brethren in Colorado to bet against Cleveland—his explanation being that he based his advise we what the President had said during the White House interview. Another circumstance served to keep the Judge in connenance. Blackburn at first positively deuted that ether lievition Grant's name was mentioned during the interview with Mr. Cleveland. But a few days later he recalled that there was the farson teeth thus sown that the impending extirpation of Joe or of the Judge—in case it does impend—has sprung. It was the talk here vesterday that Colonel John Moore, an experienced frecater, acting for the Judge, had started from Denverthe Judge's home—in the lightning express, his destination being Blackburn, and his object to deliver to him a challenge. The serious question that remains is: Is Blackburn as a game man who respects the code and as a Kentuckian who presumably would like to him a begin and the sund of the most experienced and treather the formitian intercourse is it not felle for him to, pretent that Joe has only just found the Judge out. The debate on the issue just raised is engrossing the alterntio

Careful search among the papers of the late Dr. Henry B. Sands indicates that no will or other instrument of a testamentary character was left b that eminent surgeon. The value of Dr. Sands's estate has not yet been determined. He was currently re-\$20,000 per annum from his practice. His estate will probably be divided equally among his surviving children. ported to have been in receipt of an income of abou

"I dreamed the other night," writes Ell Perkins to "Siftings," "that I was a great politician. I was running for a high office and everybody was voling for me. Then ait at once I was taken sick and died. Right in the middle of success and triumph I wentright down to the lower regions."

"Did you meet any other politicians down there?" asked a "Siftings" man.

"Yes, a good many."

"Any Democrats!"

"Hundreds of them."

"Many I couldn't count 'em."

"Multi I the world, or in hades, could a Democrat do with a Prohibitionist."

"What in the world, or in hades, could a Democrat do with a Prohibitionist."

"He was holding him between him and the gre."

STEADY DRILLING IN THE ARMORIES. LOOKING FORWARD TO THE THANKSGIVING DAY

RIFLE MATCHES AT CREEDMOOR. Captain Earle put the 2d Battery through a disthe manoeuvres embracing the entire school of the battery, the execution of which was pronounced highly creditable. After the drill a handsome silk banner, emblematic of the armament of the organization, was presented by Sergeant C. M. Connolly, on behalf of his wife. It was received on the part of the battery by Judge Melvin, who paid a well-merited tribute to Mrs. Connolly for her appreciation of the organization, which she had so beautifully exemplified in her handlwork as an embroiderer. anner is embellished with a Gatling gun and carriage. over which appears a cross-cannon, with the battery's number interwoven. Mrs. Connolly's testimonial will

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard has been unantmously elected honorary chaplain of the 2d Battery, succeeding Chaplain Guilbert, who has been retired. A service will be held by the new chaptain next

be placed in a glass case and ornament the officers'

The annual prize matches to be contested for at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day are looked forward to with much interest. Forty prizes for the occasion have been contributed.

Nothing which has occurred of late in the 22d Regiment seems to have been received with so much genuine satisfaction by the rank and file as the recent election of Captain William V. King, of Company B, to be Major. Major King has been for the last five years a devoted and skilful company commander, and succeeded in bringing his command to a degree of proficiency and standing that gave it a reputation drill and discipline which was recognized throughout of the National Guard. Said First Sergeant Cassidy, of Company H, of that regiment, the other evening: "If the election for major had been left to the noncommissioned officers and men of the 22d, Major King

no sugar in mine. Joe Blackburn is no dunghill fowl. Joe is game, Joe is. So's Rucker. He's got plenty of sand, and ain't afraid of anything that walks would have been elected on the first trial and by a good big majority too. He is popular not only with his own company but with the men of every other company in the regiment, for the reason that he has set such a good example to other officers of earnest attention to his duties and capacity in the administraion of company matters. He has long been a favorite with the regiment and, although every captain in the 22d is well fitted to become a major, the men are pleased that the choice fell upon William V. King, and we predict for him a brilliant future in the Na-

The comrades of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., are looking forward to a great time on Friday evening, when they will give the National Commander-in-Chief, Major William Warner, a public reception at their headquarters in the Masonic Building. The Major will reply to the address of welcome with which he will be received, and it is expected that his speech will contain some important allusions to current and coming occurrences of unusual interest to Grand Army men generally. The changed relations of the organization to the head of the Government, in view of the fact that after March 4 there will be a "comrade in the White House," will add zest to the occasion. Adjutant-General Eugene F. Weigel will accompany the Commander-in-Chief, whose headquarters during his stay in New-York will be the Fifth The "Baxter Blues," Company II, 12th Regiment,

N. G. S. N. Y., will hold their annual drill and reception at the 12th Regiment Armory, Ninth-ave. and Sixty-second-st., on Tuesday evening, December 4, at 8 p. m. The exercises will consist of the manual of arms, company movements, and the skirmish drill. This company enjoys the distinction of

7th Regiment, was on Thursday evening elected cap-tain of that company in place of Captain Henry S. Steele, resigned.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Edward J. Little, Company H. 7th Regiment, has been accepted.

Lovers of athletic sports prophesy that the record will be broken many times at the amateur athletic military games of the 7th Regiment Athletic Club, on the evening of December 17, and at the similar exer-cises of the 12th Regiment Athletic Association on the evening of December 17. Both entertainments will be given at the respective regimental armories. Full programmes for both contests have been issued, which realized great of the favoritic games of the day. clude most of the favorite games of the day

programmes for both contests have been issued, which include mest of the favorite games of the day.

The regimental inspection of the 22d Regiment showed upon the rolls thirty-seven commissioned officers and 502 enlisted men-total 509-of which thirty-five commissioned officers and 517 men were present, total 552.

Adjutant-General Porter, in aunouncing in General Orders, No. 21, the death of Colonel William H. Brownell, Assistant Chief of Ordnance of the State, directs that the officers of the National Guard shall wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days. General Porter gives Colonel Brownell's military history as follows: He entered the service as private in Company E, 47th Regiment, October 12, 1809; promoted to Corporal, November 20, 1871; Sergoant, July 24, 1872; Colonel September 5, 1877; Brizzdier General. September 5, 1881; resigned January 7, 1886, and appointed Colonel and Assistant Chief of Ordnance the same day.

DIPHTHERIA PREVALENT IN THE WEST. A PECULIAR AND FATAL TYPE OF THE DISEASE

-MANY CASES NEAR CHICAGO. Chicago, Nov. 24 (Special).-There is an epidemic of dichtheria now prevailing in many parts of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, which is peculiarly fatal and malignant. As a rule, death does not result from the suffocation, but from fallure of the heart. The threat symptoms are extremely slight until the child almost dead. The diphtheretic patches present on the throat, tonsils and palate are so faint in many of these fatal cases as to escape attention until the udden collapse of the child demands an explanation. which is found in a gravish patch. The peculiar throat for which frequently reveals diphtheria has been absent in many of these cases. The constitutional symptoms are often absent until the sudden final colanse. The epidemic is probably due to the strain put pon the drainage by the abundant rainfall, and the sultant interference with the outflow.

The disease is particularly bad in Gross Park, a suburb of Chicago. This town is a flourishing and rapidly-growing settlement; and although its beulation estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000. But Gross Park has not had time as yet, nor have many of its inhabitants had the means, to introduce a thorough system of drainage. Of late, however, sewers have been built there along Lincoln-ave., Ashland-ave., Melrose-st., and other thoroughfares. Along the middle of September diphtheria began to appear in different parts of Gross Park. The disease was of a nullgnant type, and attacked the juvenile portion of the community. About a month ago the ravages of the disease ceased for a time. It broke out afresh and with redoubled violence simultaneously with the building of the sewers just mentioned, and since then

building of the sewers just mentioned, and since then the dread scourge of childhood has shown no signs of abatemest. All the practising physicians there have had their hands full with cases of diphtheria.

A curious fact about this epidemic of diphtheria in Gross Park is that it attacks certain parts of the town, while others, apparently not differing in any respects in the matter of lacking sanitary provisions, have so far remained unharmet. Thus, the long and populous back in Lincolvava, between Bellmont and Metrose sis, although there are many children living in it, has not had a single case of diphtheria; and the north side of Metrose-st., between Lincoln and Paulina, has also kept free from it, whereas the south side of the same block has had a dozen cases of diphtheria, a number of which have proved fatal.

indianapolis, Nov 24 (Special). George W. Ko ntz. movement in this State, similar to one said to have been started in Illinois by General Palmer, looking to a withdrawal of all Democratic soldiers from the G. A. R., and the formation of a distinctive association, the membership limited entirely to Democrats. SHE GOT THE JEWELS BACK.

A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT SETTLED.

HOW MR. MORFORD BROKE AN ENGAGEMENT WITH A YOUNG MUSIC TEACHER, Miss Mary E. Murray was a music teacher, nineteen

years old, when she first met George Morford, a widower and a wholesale grocer, worth \$150,000, in Bridgeport, Conn., where they both lived. After an acquaintance of two years he proposed marriage in 1885 and was accepted by Miss Murray, who is a beautiful blonds and highly accomplished. sented her with a pair of solitaire diamond earrings which cost \$500, and a solitaire diamond engagement ring, for which he paid \$300. Nothing occurred to mar their anticipations of happiness until one day an unfounded story of flirtation by his intended bride was carried to his ears. Resolved to withdraw from the engagement, he

called upon her last April and told her about the m-port he had heard, which was explained, apparently to his satisfaction. She permitted him to take the carrings in order to have them set in golden globes, and also induced to give him the engagement ring "Give it to me," he said, "and I will have the man who told me the story at dinner to morrow. You come, too, and after you have repeated your explanation of his statement I will step up to you and place the ring upon your finger, saying: "That is my

The next morning he sent her word his friend could not be at dia-with them as promised. She watted

ner with them as promised. She waited for a day or two and then wrote to him. He replied by writing that their engagement was at an end and returning her letters. On account of the notoriety growing out of the affair sile left Bridgeport and went to Brooklyn, where she now lives.

Through her lawyer, M. A. Kellogg, she began a suft for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage and another for the recovery of the value of the diamond ring and carrings. As soon as he was served with the complaint, Mr. Morford consulted his counsel, ex-Judge Charles Donohue and Joseph B. Rellly, and as a result of negotiations the case was settled yesterday. The rings and a good round sum of money were given to the plaintiff, her lawyers' fees and all costs were paid by the defendant, and all imputations against her were discialmed. On her part the two suits were discontinued and numerous letters that she had received from him were returned.

DENMAN THOMPSON AND "SAID PACHA." THE ACTOR ACCUSED OF DISPOSING OF HIS IN-TEREST IN SPITE OF AN INJUNCTION. An order requiring Denman Thompson, the actor,

show cause on Tuesday why he should not be punished for contempt of court in disobeying an injunction forbidding him to dispose of his interest in the opera "Said Pacha," composed by Richard Stahl, was granted by Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. In supplementary proceedings on a judgment for 8221 69, obtained by Henrietta Memier against Stahl, Thompson recently testified that the copyright of the opera had been transferred by Stahl to himself and Frank McKee, and that in their contract for producing the opera Staht was to receive 20 per cent of the net profits and \$75 a week white leading the orchestra. After he had thus testified Justice liarrett granted the injunction, and it is now alleged that he has assigned his interest to Stahl, receiving a promissory note for \$250 and some cash in return. Gilbert R. Hawes appears for the plaintiff. He is opposed by A. H. Hummel.

GOING TO LAW OVER AN UNSUCCESSFUL PLAY. An interesting theatrical suit was tried in the Broakya Circuit Coars hast Friday. The plaintif was E. R. Terry, a young lawyer who once wrote a play. He got this play produced three years ago at the Criterion Theatre, when produced times years ago at the Criterion Theatre, when wesley Sisson had control of it. Mr. Sisson did not care to produce the play, but was finally persuaded to do so upon Terry's representation that his personal friends would fill the theatre nightly for at least one week. Terry also arranged to pay Sisson \$1,000, which was to be returned to tim out of the receipts. The play me, with a disappear. arranged to pay Sisson \$1,000, which was to be reduced to him out of the receipts. The play met with a disastrous failupe, and not enough money was taken in pay back the money mentioned. Terry, therefore, brought suit to recover the amount. The case went against him last Friday, however, the judge deciding that Mr. Sisson could not

holding the "Cruger Trophy" for being the best-drilled command in the regiment. The Judson Kill-patrick Post fruit and life corps, handsomely uniformed, are to be present and will give an exhibition drill. A short concert of vocal and instrumental music will be followed by dancing. The committee in charge have spared no pains to make the reception a leading military event of the scason.

Company B, 71st Regiment, gave a pleasant entertainment on Thursday evening at West End Hall, in one-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., which was largely attended by Harlem friends of the company and by representatives of the National Guard from all parts of the city and Brooklyn. Colonel Kopper, with several members of his staff and most of the line officers from the 7th, the 12th, the 22d, the 23d, the 32d, and from the Old Guard. About 300 coaples took part in the dancing, most of whom not only stayed until after supper, but it might be proven, Capatin Johnson says, that some of the guests were still enjoying a good time at 3 a. M.

First Lieutenant Daniel A. Nesbitt, company B. 7th Regiment, was on Thursday evening elected captain of that company in place of Captain Henry S. Steele, resigned.

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STRIKES MUST NOT AFFECT CONTRACTS. The ruling of Justice Donohue, in a suit tried be-fore him and a jury in the Supreme Court last December, that strikes are no legal excuse for failure to complete contracts, has been unanimously affirmed by the General Term. It was made in an action by the Nightingale Silk Works, of Paterson, N. J., to recover from Eiserman Brothers, of this city, \$700, the price of seventeen pieces of silk. The defence was that the contract had called for the delivery of fifty-two pieces, and that there could be no recovery unless there had been a complete delivery, and it was so decided. The fact that a strike had prevented the delivery of all the goods awarded the plaintiff nothing.

SUITS AGAINST ROBERT JOHNSTON. Two suits have been brought in the Supreme Court by M. Augustus Garrettson against Robert Johnston, surviving partner of the drygoods firm of J. & C. Johnston, to recover \$132,250 on twenty-four promissory notes, secured by mortgages on property in different parts of the city the foreclosure of which is demanded in these actions.

RUNNING AWAY WITH ADVANCE RENTS. Inspector Byrnes was informed a few days ago that Mrs. W. S. Kissier, who had charge of several houses in this city, had collected the rents for the houses in advance and had fiel with the money. It was asceradvance and had fiel with the money. It was ascritained that she had taken passage on a steamer bound for Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Byrnes sent a dispatch requesting her arrest in that city. She was arristed on Friday in company with her son, nineteen years old, upon the arrival of the steamer at Charleston, James O. West is the owner of the houses in this city, and the amount of rents collected by the woman is said to be about \$3.00. A detective-sergeant has been sent to Charleston to bring the woman back to

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES. An important step has been taken by the Governing Committee of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange in adopting new rules by which dealings in options in crude certificates will be allowed after January 1, 1889. The system to become legal at that time is similar to that which prevails in wheat, cotton and other products, permitting sales of oil to be delivered at any time within any future month delivered at any time within any indices selected by the seller and agreed to by the buyer in accepting the option contract. The advocates of this action say that it will facilitate the sale of future production and will tend to prevent the damper of corners" in the petroleum market. The experience of option trading in wheat, for instance, shows that it the conditions and disposition exist, "corners" in an oversold community are as easy if not easier of accomplishment under the system of trading in contracts for future delivery as under an exclusive system of deliveries the day following the sale. The adoption of the new rules has been postponed until next year in order to allow the other exchanges in the Oil Conference an opportunity to adopt the system if they think it wise to do so. It would seem that the final result of future tradings or "seller April, May" or any month within a year, would tend to an increase in the opportunities for and temptation to speculation.

The crude oil market yesterday was only moderately active for the short session of business without developing any new feature of interest. Field news continues disappointing but the dulness of the refined trade for export robs crude of the support sometimes received from that direction. Prices rose nearly 1 cent fon Friday's final quotation but eased off in the late trading and closed only steady.

Stock

Exchange, Consolutated. selected by the seller and agreed to by the buyer

Stock Exchange, Consolitated

Baltimore.

OH. CHY, Nov. 24.—National Transit Certificates opened \$1.

S614; highest, S745; lowest, S614; closed, S614. Sales, 417,000 barrels; clearances, 1,682,000 barrels; clearers, — barrels; shipments, 89,295 barrels; parties, 41,739 barrels.

PHTSRUDE, Nov. 24.—Petroloum dull and steady. National Transit Certificates opened at 8614; closed at S619; highest, S74; lowest, S614.

BERDORD, Pann. Nov. 24.—National Transit, Certificates

87%: lowest, 86%.
BEADFORD, Penn., Nov. 24.—National Transit Certificates opened at 56%: closed at 55%; highest, 87; lowest, 86%.
Clearances, 848,000 barrels.
THUSVILLS, Penn., Nov. 24.—National Transit Certificates pened at 80%; highest, 87%; lowest, 86%; closed, 86%.

THE BEST COAL AT \$3.50 A TON!